पड़े इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान कोयले की धांधली जो कोल इंडिया के द्वारा हो रही है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

Demand for constituting a committee to find out the difference between Harappa and Vedic Culture

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me this special mention, which I feel has never been discussed in this House. The subject is Indus Valley Civilisation. This is connected with Harappa and Mohenjo daro civilisation. Before 1920 nobody knew Harappa civilisation or Mohenjo daro civilisation. Mohenjo daro is in Sind. Mohenjo daro, means maroon ka tila or mound of the dead. This Harappa is in Multan district of Punjab, which is no win Pakistan. In 1921 somebody was digging a well and this came to light. This surprised the entire world scholars. The date of this Harappa civilisation was 3500 B.C. and the things excavated were Shiva Linga, shaving blades, ornaments of stone, coloured pottery and bricks and then in our India at so many places Gujarat Kalibanga, even Hoshiarpur and Kurukshetra and in my home town, Jammu, at Akhnoor the Harappa civilisation was unearthed. This civilisation is connected with vedic civilisation and vedic civilsation reflects rural culture, and Harappa civilisation reflects urban culture. I want to request the Centre to appoint a scholars' committee to find out the difference between the period between Harappa and vedic culture, because one reflects urban and the other reflects the rural culture. Now this Haappa culture went to the west. There were roads and no means of communication but still it went to West. The poof was the ancient language Zindavastha, which is now dead. Any vedic scholar can easily understand Avastha. Similarly a scholar of Avastha can easily understand the vedic language. This shows how there was contact between the two. And to the surprise of the world over a 100 years back an iron pillar was excavated at Asia Minor. The inscription on the pillar was in Tokharain language, which is dead now. The King of Asia Minor, Bozai Kai, had written a message and given to people and it was in Tokharain language and carried the names of four vedic gods. They are: Indra, Marut, Varun and this shows that 3500 years before Christ, the Vedic culture and the Harappan culture reached the West. The Armnian language and the old German resemble the Vedic language. The Armenian language is not alive; it is dead now. This matter calls for scholarly research. Madam, at the age of 15, I went to Harappa with my brother. He went to meet a friend Mr. Kedarnath Shastri, who was our close relative. He was the Curator there, at the Harappa Museum. The Archaeological Survey of India established a museum there. The Museum had all the items which ere excavated I have studied about them in my hometown. I have done some research on this, written articles and given radio talks.

My suggestion to the Central Government, particularly to the Archaeological Department, is that they should arrange for research on this. Foreign scholars have conducted research on this. Slabs carrying pictures from Harappa were found. Many scholars made efforts to decipher them. There are no letters. They are only pictures. They are only hirogylphic writings, pictorial writings. They are still intact. My request is that efforts should be made to decipher them. Scholars should be put on this job. When foreign scholars come to India to study these things, why should we neglect, ignore, such works? Thank you Madam.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Madam the point raised by the hon. Member is a significant one. It requires a thorough and scholarly research. I hope, the Government will ask experts and scholars in the field to carry out a thorough research so that the whole thing can be deciphered.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Then they will come to know that the Harappan culture was nothing but Dravidian culture and civilisation.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): It is India.